from the Indian Ambassador's residence, if so, the names of Ambassadors and details of missing articles; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to recover the missing articles or the cost of the articles from the Ambassador involved?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) No Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. A stock register of all such articles is maintained alongwith the descriptions, date of purchase, value, etc. This register is updated regularly and there is standing instruction that physical verification of all the stocks may be carried out by the competent officials of the Missions every year. In addition, the Foreign Service Inspectors and the Audit Party also carry out inspection as and when they visit the Missions.

(c) Yes, Sir. Certain items found short or missing in the Embassy in Washington found mention in the Report of the Comptroller & Auditor General in 1988. Since the shortages had occured over a period of nearly four decades, no particular Ambassador could be held responsible for this.

(d) Recoveries are not considered necessary as appropriate remedial action has been taken to the satisfaction of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India who has stated that there is no outstanding impropriety on the part of the Embassy or the Ministry.

Introduction of a morning flight between Patna and Delhi

930. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flights at present which operate between Patna and Delhi with their timings;

(b) whether Government are aware that more often these flights get delayed;

(c) whether Government are also aware that in the absence of a flight from Patna to Delhi in the morning, a lot of inconvenience is caused to the travelling public; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) A statement indicating the number of flights with their timings whch are operating at present between Delhi and Patna is attached. [*See* Appendix CLI, Annexure No. 74].

(b) During the period April, 1989 to June, 1989, out of 484 flights operated by Indian Airlines between Patna and Delhi, 253 flights were delayed ex-Patna/ex-Delhi. However, only 23 flights were delayed due to reasons within the control of the Corporation and the remaining flights were delayed due to adverse weather, miscellaneous and consequential reasons.

(c) and (d) It has been the experience of IA that flights to/from Patna in the morning hours are not feasible during the winter season due to inclement weather conditions/poor visibility, etc. In order to maintain uniform timings throughout the year and to minimise disruption of flights during winter season, flights to/from Patna have been scheduled in the late morning/afternoon hours onwards and there is no proposal to change timings.

Dismissal of workers by D.T.C. during strike

931. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 3,000 D.T.C. workers were dismissed after the strike of March, 1988;

(b) if so, what are the provisions of D.T.C. Rules under which this step was taken;

(c) whether under a Court's directive these cases have been reviewed by the D.T.C. Management; and

(d) if so, what is the result of such a review?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Employees were dismissed during strike period in exercise of powers conferred by Section 4 of Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981 read with Clause 19(i) of the Standing Orders governing the conduct of the D.T.C. employees and clause 15(2) (a) and proviso (ii) to clause 15(2) (c) of the Delhi Road Transport Authority (conditions of Appointment and Service) Regulatons, 1952.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As a result of enquiries conducted by Appellate Authorities, in all the appeal cases 26 employees were reinstated.

Complete eradication of illiteracy in specified areas

932. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the Starred Question 230 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 10th May 1989 and state what are the selected areas in the country, where complete eradication of illiteracy is to be achieved within a prescribed time-schedule, by the National Literacy Mission, State-wise with the following details;

(i) what is the name, location and population of the specified area; (ii) what is the outline of the Action Plan in each case; (iii) what is the prescribed time-schedule of the 100 per cent eradication of illiteracy and when it is to begin; (iv) what is the progress till date in each case. (v) what is the estimated expenditure in each case and the required resource mobilisation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): On the basis of the consultations held with the officers of the State Governments, the Chief Secretaries of the respective State Governments have been requested to draw up a plan of action for complete eradication of illiteracy in certain areas to begin with, as suggested below:—

BIHAR	(i) 70 blocks under RFLP/SAEP, and (ii) 50 blocks through voluntary agencies.
UTTAR PRADESH	(i) 8 districts of Uttarkhand and (ii) 75 blocks under RFLP/SAFP.
RAJASTHAN	(i) Bikaner and Sikar Districts, and (ii) 300 villages under 100% literacy plan.
WEST BENGAL	(i) Calcutta city, and (ii) 1/3 number of blocks.
KERALA	The entire State.
KARNATAKA	(i) 20 taluks by March, 1990. (ii) 40 additional taluks by February, 1991.
MAHARASHTRA	(i) Sindhudurg and Wardha districts. (ii) Additional 1 taluk per districts.
ORISSA	1,000 Panahayats.
GUJARAT.	The entire State.